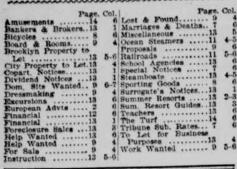
KEITH'S-12:30 p. m.—Continuous Performance. KOSTER & RIAL'S-7:30 to 1 a. m.—Vaudevilla LION ROOF GARDEN-Concerts NEW-YORK THEATRE-8:15-The Man in the Moon-

MANHATTAN BEACH-4 and 7-Sousa's Band-8-Pain's Fireworks 9 Dockstader's Minstrela PASTOR'S Continuous Performance.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN-8:15 Popular Orchestral Con-

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville

Index to Advertisemente.



New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1809.

. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Trieste on board the Olympia; he is said to be in good health. —— Opposition leaders among the Spanish Deputies agreed to the Premier's plans for putting the country on a sound basis. —— Changes have been made in the status of legal practitioners in Luzon courts. —— Storms in Chili are believed to have destroyed the entire wheat crop. —— The Shamrock is expected to start for New-York in the end of July; owner and designer expressed satisfaction with the yacht.

DOMESTIC .- Secretary Alger expects to retire from the Cabinet early next week; it is not thought likely that his successor will be ap-pointed before August 1. —— The personality of W. J. Bryan dominated the meeting of the ratic National Committee in Chicago, and he made an anti-gold, anti-trust, anti-Philippine foreign policy speech at the Altgeld meeting.

Negotiations between Senator Fairbanks and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are said to have revived hope for a meeting of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission. — Senators Hawley and McMillin said in interviews that they believed Secretary Alger to have been unjustly assailed, and that they believed that he had done all that could be done. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, addressed the Maryland Bankers' Association on the advisa-Maryland Bankers' Association on the advisability of putting more gold coin in circulation.

— Franco-American reciprocity negotiations have again reached a critical stage, owing to opposition developed in France to certain features of the proposed treaty. — The President made further appointments of officers to the new volunteer regiments. — The annual convention of the Epworth League of the Methodist External Courts and the Court of the Methodist External Courts and the Court of the Methodist External Courts and the Court of the Methodist External Courts and the Courts of the Methodist External Courts and the Court of the Methodist External Courts and the Court of the Methodist External Courts and the Court of the Court of the Methodist External Courts and the Court of the dist Episcopal Church was opened in Indian-

CITY .- Stocks were dull and strong. Winners at Brighton: Her Ladyship, Cambrian, Prejudice, Sky Scraper, Prince of Melbourne, Maribert and Dan Rice. — The strike in Manhattan seemed to be rapidly dying out; there were a few minor disturbances, but no rlots, and cars were running on regular time; the Brooklyn strike appeared to be quieting

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Threatening, followed by showers. The tem-perature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 68 degrees; average, 72 degrees.

THE FAILURE OF THE STRIKE.

Strikes, like poets, are born, not made. That fact is emphasized day by day in the progress of affairs in this city. A legitimate strike is one in which all, or nearly all, the workmen in a given industry feel themselves the victims of grievances which are no longer tolerable, and for which there is no other means of seeking redress, and in which, accordingly, all or nearly all spontaneously join. Such strikes sometimes succeed, and deserve to succeed. But such is upon this city at the present time. This strike was not born in any such sense of grievance. It was artificially devised by unscrupulous conspirators at the outside. It was worked up and organized and finally ordered in the same artificial manner. A clique of stock jobbing pollticians, to quote the words of the chief strike leader himself, were the authors of it. They worked it up in a contemptible manner for selfish purposes. The men did not, as a rule, desire it. Only a few men have taken part in it. There is reason to believe that some of those, perhaps most, who have taken part in it were either bribed or coerced into doing so. The great majority of the employes of the corporations against which the strike is directed have promptly and steadfastly refused to join the

The result is that in both boroughs the strike is a failure. It began in Brooklyn on Sunday morning. At no time since then, save for a few hours at midnight, has traffic in that borough been seriously disturbed. The car company has been steadily gaining in the struggle with the disaffected men, and has now succeeded in restoring its service almost to its normal condition. In a day or two more the last signs of a strike will have disappeared. Here in Manhattan a "sympathetic" strike began on Wednesday morning. Save on one line, which runs through one of the least orderly parts of the city, there has been no perceptible interference with traffic. Indeed, in the city as a whole the streetcar service has actually been better than before. There is no ground for fearing that there will hereafter be any material interruption of the service. The effort to create a strike artificially and to dragoon workingmen into it against their will has ignominiously failed. True, the leader of it declares that "the strike is practically won." But citizens who see the cars running regularly and the streets free from disorder will not regard that utterance other than in a Pickwickian sense. The strike has failed because it was made, not born; or, if it was born, it "died a-borning."

There should be little difficulty in placing responsibility for this wretched affair. The testimony of the leader of it is sufficient. He declares that it is the work of speculating politicians, and that it has no justification in facts. On that point we are quite willing to take his dantly corroborated by the observations of many who have closely watched the progress of affairs on "The Street." Weeks ago there was talk, clearly heard in Wall Street, that a strike on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines was about to be organized for speculative purposes. It was organized. It was ordered. It was attempted. And it has, at least thus far, failed. It has failed to "bring the company to terms." It has failed to paralyze or even seriously to interrupt the operation of the lines. It has, above all, from its authors' point of view, failed to depress the market price of the stock of the corporation assailed. The last named feature of the failure is the one that least interests the general public. Nevertheless it must be regarded with much public satisfaction as causing the bitterest | 13,000 and a voting roll of 4,000. Five more disappointment to the conspirators who tried to | come from three districts where there is a slight | to be expected. And for centuries Rome has en-

cause or general demand for one.

MOLINEUX LEGALLY INDICTED.

The Grand Jury has indicted Molineux for murder in the first degree, and there is no further reason to doubt that in due time he will be put upon his trial. The Tribune has carefully refrained from expressing any opinion as to his innocence or guilt, but the finding of a true bill against him does not require us to withdraw any one of the assertions which we have repeatedly made concerning the conduct of the District Attorney's office. We have insisted that if an indictment was to be found it should be found in an orderly manner and by due process of law, and not as the result of irregular and dangerous manœuvres which savored more of persecution

than of prosecution. The law presumes that every man is innocent until he has been proved guilty, and it is the earnest desire and purpose of the people in whose name all criminal proceedings are brought that nothing shall be done by the officers of the law who represent them to weaken those safeguards which long experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the innocent. That is the proposition which The Tribune has sought to maintain from the beginning of this extraordinary case, and the necessity for urging that proposition upon public attention, in view of the operations of the District Attorney's office against Molineux, has not been diminished by the latest action of a Grand Jury. We hope that his trial will be conducted with scrupulous regard for the dignity of the people, the rights of the accused and the requirements of justice.

THE CANAL REPORTS.

The special counsel in the matter of the canal improvement agree as to the main question and do not differ materially in any respect. They were deputed primarily to ascertain whether criminal proceedings ought to be instituted against Messrs. Aldridge and Adams, the former Superintendent of Public Works and the former State Engineer. They report that the evidence, which they have examined with great care and beyond doubt with scrupulous impartiality, does not warrant such proceedings, and thus ends in a somewhat unsatisfactory manner a controversy which has played an important part in the politics of the State for two years. We say the result is not entirely satisfactory for the reason that whereas the State was exceedingly ill served in an important and costly transaction it appears impossible to obtain redress from any quarter or to apply a penalty of any sort.

The special counsel hold that the men chiefly responsible for the direction of the canal improvement are secure for two reasons. In the first place, their discretionary powers, extended by a mischievous amendment, were remarkably large, and in the second place the statute of limitations covers some proceedings which might otherwise have been brought into court, though on that point a positive opinion was unnecessary and is therefore not expressed. But the discretionary powers under which the work was prosecuted were unquestionably abused. That was, in substance, the conclusion of the investigating committee appointed by Governor Black, and no explanation offered in behalf of the accused officials has even tended to make it untenable. They were not actuated solely by the desire to accomplish a large public undertaking in the best manner under the free observation of the people whose money they were spending. Political considerations, tenderness for contractors, secretiveness in respect to ample evidence in their possession that the work was going to cost a vast sum in excess of the estimate, an arbitrary exercise of their power to expand a speclfic enterprise by unauthorized though in a measure incidental operations-these are the chief faults which were originally alleged against Messrs. Aldridge and Adams, and which, after divers searching inquiries, we must consider proved. In the aggregate they reflect a low sense of official obligation and demonstrate

a reckless disregard of the public welfare. It remains to be said that since the canal scandal developed the conduct of two Republican adproach. Governor Black chose a Commission of able and upright men to investigate the whole affair, promptly published their findings, appointed a Democratic lawyer of excellent reputation to review the evidence, and on his report directed the Attorney General to take action. Colonel Roosevelt, as the Republican candidate for Governor, boldly and honestly confronted the issue on which the Democratic party hoped to defeat him and made explicit promises which he did not shrink from redeeming after his election. Two Democrats and a Republican, all possessing the confidence of their brethren at the bar and the respect of the public, were selected to determine whether or not criminal proceedings ought to be brought against two prominent Republicans who had been honored by their party with important offices. They have decided against such proceed ings for reasons which will be accepted as conclusive, but nobody can honestly doubt that if they had rendered an opposite decision the delinquents would have been vigorously prosecuted by a Republican Attorney General.

Here, we suppose, the matter must rest, so far as individuals are concerned. It remains for those who will hereafter have the power to do so to correct the evils of a system which has been thoroughly discredited and establish suitable safeguards for the protection of the State in the management of its canal business.

FURTHER CONCESSIONS AT PRETORIA.

lain and Sir Alfred Milner appears to be having its effect. The scheme of franchise reform put forward by Mr. Krüger ten days ago has been materially modified, until it is now probably in an acceptable shape, which it certainly was not in when first proposed. Fuller details of the original scheme show that it was not nearly as good as it appeared to be in the brief cabled of unoccupied land and available labor as would summaries. In some particulars it was absurdly illogical. For example, it provided that Outlanders settled in the Transvaal in 1897 should receive the franchise in 1904, but those settled in 1898 not until 1907; those settled in the spring of 1899 should get it in 1908, while those settled six months later, in the fall of the same year, should get it two years earlier, in 1906. Anything more ridiculous than that would be difficult to imagine. The later proposals, which seem to have been adopted, abolish those absurd features and give the franchise after seven years' residence, which may be reckoned retrospectively. Thus all who have been settled in the country since 1892 will receive the franchise at once, all since 1893 next year, and so on Sir Alfred Milner's proposal was for a five word. His statements are, moreover, abun- | years' term, and Mr. Krüger's was for a nine years' term. The seven year proposal is thus a splitting of the difference, which, other things being satisfactory, is not a bad form of com-

> Of importance second only to that of the franchise itself is the question of redistribution of seats, and concerning that the Pretoria Government does not appear yet to have made any offer of adequate action. How monstrously unjust the present distribution is a few figures will show. There are 28 members of the Volksraad, elected from 23 districts. Of these members 16 come from 13 rural and exclusively Boer districts, with a male population of 35,000 and a voting roll of 12,000. Three more come from three mixed districts, with a male population of

make a strike when there was no adequate | predominance of Outlanders, with a male population of 40,000 and 7,000 voters. The remaining four come from four districts inhabited chiefly by Outlanders, with a male population of 81,000 and only 4,000 voters. Thus while in one set of districts a male population of 48,000 sends 16 members, or a strong majority of the Volksraad, in another set of districts a male population of 121,000 sends only 9 members. the member for Lydenburg, a Boer district, represents exactly 1,000 men, the member for Johannesburg, an Outlander district, represents 56,000 men. So if all the Outlanders were enfranchised at once one voter in Lydenburg would have as much power as fifty-six voters in Johannesburg. Beyond doubt this state of affairs calls loudly for immediate and radical reform. It would be the emptiest of mockeries to give a man a vote and still insist that it shall count for only one fifty-sixth as much as the vote of his neighbor. Other points worthy of notice are to be borne

in mind. One is that while sons of Outlanders are to receive the franchise at twenty-one, sons of Boers receive it fully at the age of sixteen. Another is that these franchise concessions apply only to elections for the Volksraad, and not to Presidential elections. A third is that the utmost proposals are far short of what has long been granted in the Orange Liver Free State. Thus, under Sir Alfred Milner's demand only some 33,000 Outlanders would be at once enfranchised, while under the Orange State system at least 44,000 would thus be enfranchised. So we are not to regard these concessions made by Mr. Krüger as at all liberal. They are really scanty and meagre, and it will be an act of generosity and condescension for the British Government to accept them as satisfactory. This is all the more evident when we recall the explicit promises made by the Transvaal Government and by Mr. Krüger personally when home rule was granted to the Transvaal, to the effect that "settlers of whatever origin should have the full enjoyment of all civil rights," and that there should be "equal protection and equal privileges" and "no difference so far as burgher rights are concerned." That is to say, the Boers promised to give alien colonists the same political rights which they themselves enjoyed. Never was a pledge more flagrantly and utterly broken. For that breach of faith the utmost concessions Mr. Krüger could make now would be but scanty amends. Yet it may be well for Great Britain to exercise extreme clemency and generosity and accept for the present the pittance of amends which he so grudgingly offers.

This is just the time of all others, cries a stalwart Free Trader, for the Democratic party to accomplish the overthrow of Protection with After battling for generations on that issue, is it conceivable that the party will run away from it precisely when the best opportunity of its whole history comes? This was the one question on which it won success with Cleveland, and it would be amazing folly now to abandon it for the one question on which it

NEW POSSESSIONS AND THE TARIFF.

sustained its most complete and humiliating defeat with Bryan. With new possessions which produce sugar largely, some radical alteration of the tariff will be unavoidable, and it will be all the more easy just now to overthrow protective duties, because the great industries have gained a hold on foreign markets and want Protection no longer. Such, in substance, is the reasoning of sundry Democratic journals which seem to have been suggested by certain pithy remarks of Senator Morgan in the same vein.

That Senator will be treated with respect by all who appreciate a genuine Americanism, but if this particular suggestion were found affoat without his name attached it might be aftributed to those whom that Senator holds in deep contempt as enthusiasts of things foreign. Where has the Senator learned that American industries no longer want protective duties, unless from foreign journals printed on both sides of the ocean? He would not find his constituents about Birmingham of that mind, nor the sturdy wool growers of the West, who have done at least their full share in maintaining the honor of made so much as a respectable beginning in the way of invading foreign markets, and they well know that another Wilson tariff would mean for them, and necessarily for wool growers, another four years of extreme prostration. But the question will in fact be decided, not by the manufacturers, but by the millions of workers who knew what it was to hunt in vain for work at low wages under Cleveland. It is exactly because the Democratic party did succeed once on that issue with Cleveland that it was ready to run away from it, even into Populism, defeat

and disgrace. The idea that the tariff must be reconstructed because new possessions grow sugar is presented by Senator Morgan with his accustomed geal, but not with his usual studious examination. If he had reviewed the history of his country with reference to this question he would have found that it had been decided before, and not as he supposes. Possessions of the United States do not become part of the United States until they have been brought within the Union as States or Territories. The tariff is to-day enforced respecting imports from Porto Rico and the Philippines exactly as if they had in no sense become property of the United States. President McKinley is well advised in declining to abrogate a law on the supposition that Congress will make such disposal of new possessions that the tariff will no longer apply to them. It is a marvel that Senator Morgan seems ready to assume that Americans will request the mixed and colored races of the islands to help Americans govern this country.

Were it determined on any ground or for any reason to admit the sugar of Porto Rico free, as the sugar of the Hawaiian Islands has been admitted, it does not follow that the consequences would be of large importance. Porto Rico is not of unlimited size, nor has it such a supply promise any vast outcome of sugar. The supply from that island has fallen off materially, to this country more than half since 1872, and was never large enough to all countries to compare with the quantity received by this country from Hawaii. But it may be added for the enlightenment of Free Traders that any reduction in the revenue derived from importations of sugar would assuredly be followed by heavier duties upon the manufactured articles which this country is able to produce for itself, in order to secure further development of home industries as a result of the collection of a higher revenue for a time. This country has not done growing yet, is not inclined to stop developing its industries and is not in the humor to return to the theories which brought disaster under Democratic rule.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Although the full extent of the damage wrought by Wednesday's earthquake in Italy is not yet fully known, it is apparent that the shock was one of unusual violence for the locality visited. Ages ago much more appalling disturbances occurred in the central and northern parts of that country. The foundations of the Eternal City are laid on rock of volcanic origin. But no signs of cones remain there now, and active cruptions have long been confined to the region near and south of Naples. Earthquakes are not always due to the same causes that produce volcanoes, to be sure, but these have doubtless been the chief agencies at work in Southern therefore, the disappearance of the other was

joyed pretty much the same immunity from earthquakes as Milan, Turin, Genoa and Venice.

A curious feature of this week's disturbance is that it was an accompaniment of an eruption of Mount Etna, more than three hundred miles to the southward. Vesuvius is much nearer. Yet all last year, while that famous object was attracting world wide attention by its ejection of lava and heated stones, and was creating almost a panic in Naples, not the faintest dis turbance was experienced in Rome. No special trouble has been reported of late from Vesuvius. And it is only in response to forces that are actively at work on the island of Sicily that the city of Romulus and an area thirty or forty miles across in her immediate vicinity are so badly shaken as to injure a number of large buildings and to cause a widespread alarm. The intervening territory seems to have escaped altogether. Vulcanists suspect that water coming in contact with molten rock at a depth of fifteen or twenty miles is often responsible for such performances as Etna is now engaged in But they confess their inability to explain some of the attendant circumstances of an eruption

Here is one that might possibly puzzle them. The statement that the columns of the Pan theon were seen to tremble, and that a few of the stones of the Coliscum were dislodged, will provoke solicitude all over the civilized globe. Fortunately, these venerable relics of a wonderful period in human history have survived the ordeal much better than less ancient and sacred edifices. It is similarly a cause for universal congratulation that the palace of the Vatican containing art treasures of incalculable value has also been spared. The exceptional character of the visitation justifies the hope that Rome will not be afflicted in the same manner for generations to come.

Getting up strikes against Brooklyn Rapid Transit doesn't seem to be much better fun than getting up "Brotherhood" strikes against the National League.

The Tribune has made arrangements to report the Northfield Conference in August, and will present a daily account of its proceedings, prepared by a competent and judicious correspondent. Readers can make sure of their Tribune during that period by lodging agregular order for its delivery at the nearest newsstand.

The substitution of old Kentucky Bourbon for the too recent moonshine of the mountain counties is urged as the best means of wining out the ancient institution of the vendetta as it exists in the Dark and Bloody Ground. The plan may not possess all the virtues ascribed to it by the sanguine mind of the Kentucky colonel who is its author, but no one who has tasted now moonshine will be inclined to deny its crime provoking tendencies. Probably Clay County would produce a higher grade of crime if it could be persuaded to age its whiskey before drinking it. At any rate, the experiment is worth trying.

They are suffering "intolerable" heat in England, with the thermometer at 87 in the shade. Wonder what they would say to 97, with a lot of humidity thrown in?

If there is any reason why Japan should not have raised her flag over Marcus Island, it is not as conspicuous as a bump on a log. The little midsea rock belongs to the Japanese system rather than to any other, and may be of some use to that ambitious empire. It would be of no value to any one else in the world.

PERSONAL.

Diana, which carries the Peary relief expedition is one of a large family of widely known sea captains who have figured prominently in Arctic exploration work. One of his brothers, John, is captain of the Windward, now somewhere in Greenland. Another is Henry, who was commander of the Falcon, lost between Philadelphia and St. John's, N. F., in 1894, after bringing home most of the members of the Peary expedition of the year before, and an uncle. William, was captain of the Peanther, which rescued the Tyson party, of the Polaris expedition in 1873, from a floe of ice on which they had floated for nine months in Melville Bay and off the coast of Labrador.

the flag. Nor have the wool manufacturers nati, has been knighted by his sovereign, King Conference done anything yet?"

Limber 1 Dr. August Ravogli, the Italian Consul at CincinSomething Accomplished.—"Hasn't the Peace
Conference done anything yet?" the profession of medicine. Dr. Ravogli was grad-uated in Rome, and subsequently received another diploma from the Royal College of Medicine of Vienna. He came to this country eighteen years about half that time. He is accredited as being one of the foremost dermatologists in America. He has held the professorship of dermatology in Miami College and the Cincinnati College of Medicine and College and the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and holds the chair of that branch of medical science in the medical department of the university to-day. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, of the Original Research Society of Cincinnati, of the Board of Directors of the Dermatological Branch of the American Medical Association, and of the State Board of Medical Examination of Registration. Dr. Ravogil and his wife are at present sojourning in Rome, and will return to this country in September.

in Springfield, Ohio, on Tuesday night, was one remained with that institution in charge of the department of natural science and physics until 1882. Later be became connected with the United States Geological Survey of the Blue Ridge Range in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, rendering valuable service, proving the true character of the geological formation against opinions previously advanced by authorities, his work being accepted generally to-day. In 1874 Professor Geiger accompanied Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bookwalter to the preparation of his book on Hawaii.

The Rev. Thomas C. Warner, past chaplain-in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose death at Knoxville, Tenn., has just been reported, served two years in the 4th Ohio Volunteers.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

hold its eighteenth conference at Buffalo on August 31 and September 1 and 2, is composed of distin guished members of the bar, jurists and publicists of all countries of the world. Until recently it was known as the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations. One of the earliest presidents was David Dudley Field. Other presidents have been Lord O'Hagan, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland; Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of England; Sir R. J. Phillimore, of the High Court of Justice; Sir Charles Butt, of the king, of Hamburg, president of the Hanseatic High Court of Appeal. For three days before this con Association will also be held in Buffalo, at which addresses will be delivered by some of the best known lawyers of this country, Canada and Eng-

Not a Real Count.—Myrtle—Why do you think the count is a fraud?

Alice—Because of the way he acted when I showed him the paper containing an account of paper's failure. showed him the paper's failure.

Myrtle-What did he do? Break the engagement?
Allce—No. He threw his arms around me and said: "Never mind, darling; you and I can be happy as long as we are left to each other, no matter whether we have money or not."—(Chicago

Kong and Shanghal Bank, one of the most im posing buildings in Peking, were opened with much ceremony in the presence of the members of the foreign diplomatic corps, the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen and many Chinese officials. portance is attached to the event as being the first recognition by the Chinese of the right of foreign-ers to reside in Peking for business purposes.

He Didn't Like the Ending.-"Eh, Philbrick, just heard from your wife?"

"Yes."
"Well, what are you looking so sour about? Is she coming home?"
"No. It's the way she ends her letter. Listen: 'From your loving wife, dear, and don't forget to wash the dog!" "-(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is said out West that Judge Parker, of Arkansas, sentenced more men to be executed than any other judge who ever lived, not because he was so unrelentingly severe, but because he had the

could come within the jurisdiction of such an official. One day the judge looked compassionately over his spectacles at a certain young scamp and said: "In consideration of the youth and inexperi-ence of this prisoner, I shall let him off with a fine of \$50." Before the judge had done speaking the young man coolly ran his hand into his trousers pocket, remarking nonchalantly as he did so: That's all hunky, judge; I've got that much right here in my pocket." "And one year in the penitentiary," continued the judge. Then, looking over it the convict in a quizzical sort of way, he added, 'Do you happen to have that in your pocket?"

The One Illusive Hope.—"What have you done?" nquired the discontented Filipino. "You can't inquired the discontented Fire.

hold a town of any consequence.

"Well," was the answer, "we haven't been doing much with Manila and its suburbs, that's a fact. But I'm in hopes that we are making pretty good headway with Boston."—(Washington Star.

According to the new edition of "Converts to Rome" no fewer than 446 Anglican clergymen have "gone over" during the progress of the "Oxford Movement." Next in number come "Members of the Nobility," 417. The army officers who have renounced the Protestant faith are set down at 205, authors, poets and journalists at 162, legal profession at 129, public officials at 90, medical prossion at 60, naval officers at 39, baronets at 32 and peers at 27. Of the "converts," 158 have become priests and 290 "secular clergy." From Ox-ford there have been 445 "converts," Christ Church providing 55 of these, Exeter College 45, Oriel 33. Balliol 30, Brasenose and Magdalen each 22 and University 20. The total from Cambridge University given as 213, which is less than half that from Oxford. Of this 213 no fewer than 79 were from Trinity College, St. John's coming next, with only 28. Trinity College, Dublin, provided 23, London University 11, Durham University and King's College, London, each 10, while only 9 came from the four Scottish universities.

And That's the Main Part.—Minnie-I do wish I could get this letter finished.

Maud—Can't you think of anything to write?

Minnie-Oh, yes; I have it all written but the postscript, and I can't think of a thing to say.—
(Ohio State Journal.

Andrew D. White, American Ambassador to Berlin, when he last met Mark Twain in that city renewed an old friendship with the author. Knowing the latter's aversion to the German language, however, he amused himself by confining his conversation to that tongue. "You seem to like German, said Twain. "I've been reading again your article on it, and think of returning to English," said Mr. White, who speaks German fluently, but with a "The Germans will be glad," said Twain, "but they don't deserve such good luck."

Tantalizing.—"She's the most tantalizing girl I know," he said bitterly. "She wears the prettiest little old fashloned sunbonnet you ever saw when she goes for a stroll in the woods, and she always asks a fellow to tie the bonnet strings under her chin. Of course, to permit him to do that she has to tilt her head back a little, and then, when she looks most inviting"—"Well?"
"Well?"

"Well, he discovers that he can't possibly get his own face into the opening in the bonnet."—(Chi-

man with a musical heart-a heart that found time, while pumping its owner's blood about, to play like a church organ or a violin. Since this announcement was made Eddie Warp, a Norristown (Penn.) lad, who carries bobbins in one of the mills there, has announced through "The Phila-delphia Record" that he has a set of ribs he will match against this heart at any time. Eddle is very thin, and his ribs protrude distinctly. The latest music is drawn from them in the following manner: The boy sits down and tucks his shirt up about his neck. He takes in each hand an empty bobbin and draws a long breath, which throws the ribs into the greatest prominence. With the bobbins he then plays on them as ordinary musicians play on xylophones, extracting the tune from the right side ribs and the accompaniment from the left side ones. The upper ribs give the high notes and the lower ones the low notes. E is the key of the first, or topmost rib, and F is that at the bot-tom, though Eddie Warp, by stopping off a rib with his fingers, as violinists stop off a string, can raise or lower the pitch greatly.

Saved.—"You are convicted of bigamy," remarked the judge, impressively, while the prisoner gianced over his shoulder at three stern visaged women. "Now," continued the Court, "I intend to give you the severest penalty the law allows." Here the prisoner covered his face with his hands and wept. "I shall sentence you to prison for two years. What are you grinning at?"

"I thought," smiled the prisoner through his tears, "you was a-going to turn me loose."—"Boston Traveler.

De Witt C. Cregier, ex-Mayor of Chicago, went to the Windy City in 1853, and was urged to accept the nomination for Mayor. "Of a city of 60,000?" he asked. "Wait twenty-five years and ask me then." He was elected just a quarter of a century

"Of course; it has unearthed a to quarrel about."-(Chicago Rec

THE SECOND CASINO HOP AT NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., July 20 (Special),-The second hop of the season at the Casino to-night attracted another large gathering of cottagers, many coming as usual from dinner parties earlier in the evening. These were given, among others, by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Sidney Webster. In the afternoon Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave luncheon, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel had a sailing party out on the Sultana. Prominent arrivals are: Bishop Doane, of Central New-York; the Earl of Yarmouth, of England, with letters of introduction to prominent cottage residents, and John

tried to-day by a number of players and pronounced to be in excellent condition. To-night the harbor is filled with pleasure craft of all sorts and sizes and the streets are dotted with yachtsmen ashore in anticipation of the first race to-morrow between the Columbia and Defender. The indications are for fine weather and a south-

erly wind, which should give a good race,

THE CORRESPONDENTS' PROTEST.

THE WORST OF BLUNDERS

Somebody else might have conducted the Luzon campaign with fewer mistakes than are ascribed to General Otis. It is easy to say that. But unjustifiable censorship is the most serious charge against him, for it savors of a desire to create a name for himself at the expense of the facts. Yet it by no means follows that the campaign is a muddle.

THE POLICY OF SUPPRESSION BAD. From The Chicago Tribune.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The policy of suppression of news, of slurring over mishaps, and exaggerating the importance of successes, never pays. No censorship can keep the truth hidden long, and when the truth does leak out finally there is much more irritation than if the facts had been given fully at once. There does not seem to be any reason why the regular Manila correspondents, who are trustworthy men, should not be allowed to send unhampered all the news, good or bad, they can find, provided, of course, they tell the truth, and the presumption is that they will do so.

NO REASON FOR LOSS OF FAITH. From The Lewiston Journal.

From The Lewiston Journal.

General Otis may not be the ideal commander of our forces in the Philippines, and it might be the better part of wisdom to send General Miles, whose experience in fighting Indians might be of great value in fighting Fliipinos, but it is neither the province of the newspaper to constitute itself wiser than all official wisdom, nor greater in its critical than it is in its descriptive and historical value. The official figures of our losses in the Philippines, the extent of our advance and the general condition of our troops give good grounds for a reasonable faith in the early close of the war.

TWO KINDS OF CENSORSHIP. From The Boston Transcript.

A general has a most indisputable right to vent the transmission of any news that will em vent the transmission of any news that will embarrass him in carrying out his plans. A censorship
to that extent is perfectly justifiable. If General
Otis, whose side we have not heard, has merely
prevented the publication of the news of his intended operations, he has simply exercised his
prerogatives reasonably and for the benefit of the
public service. If, on the other hand, he has used
the censorship to prevent the publication of truthful accounts of what has occurred, he has grossly
abused his powers and has made himself a fit subject for rebuke.

NOT THE WEYLER BRAND.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

In the midst of a war there might be justification for preventing correspondents from sending out the details of a projected campaign, such as the immediate movement of troops in this or that direction. Such precautions would be like those adopted by detectives, who, if they wish to make an arrest, do not give the culprit notice in advance through the newspapers, but when an event has occurred, when a battle has been fought, then the American public expects and demands full reports. When Weyler was in Havana he censored the dispatches and sent out misleading reports to Spain, but we cannot stand for that sort of thing in Manila.

THE PASSING THRONG

Colonel J. T. Grayson, of Baker City, Ore., is at he Waldorf-Astoria. Colonel Grayson is largely interested in Oregon mines and rail-INDUSTRIES roads. He is enthusiastic about the IN OREGON. business activity in his State. "The outlook in mining," he said, "has

portunities for sound investments have never been

portunities for sound investments have never been better. The beauty about our mines is that we have no stock gambling propositions in Oregon. We work our own mines, and we work them for business purposes. Some of the best paying gold mines in the country are in Oregon. There are the Bonanza, the North Pole, the Red Boy, the Columbia, the Golconda and the Eagle Group in the Cable Coal Mining District, which are all paying nicely. The Bonanza, you will remember, was sold last spring to a Pennsylvania syndicate for \$1,000,000.

"Just now there is a great deal of fruit being raised in Oregon. Farming is more profitable than it has been for years, and the wool industry is reaping the benefits of the protective tariff. More interest is being taken in this business, and a finer grade of sheep is being raised than ever before within my remembrance. We are convinced of the effectiveness of a Republican Administration in booming business. We believe in the gold standard and expansion, and we are loyal to Mr. McKinley from start to finish."

"With the ruling of the Supreme Court that the Eight Hour Labor law is unconstitutional, the smelter strikes are at an end, and PROSPERITY Colorado may now devote her whole attention to gathering in her COLORADO share of the business prosperity,"

tractor, in Denver, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. "I think that many of the strikers were glad of the ruling, because the State has no more right to meddle with the hours than with the wages of workingmen. That is a matter for indi-viduals or labor organizations to deal with, and has no place in the Legislature. The strike had a very perceptible effect on all branches of business, and everybody is glad to believe that the trouble has been finally settled.

"Ballroading in Colorado and in fact themselves

and everybody is glad to believe that the trouble has been finally settled.

"Railroading in Colorado, and, in fact, throughout the entire West, is unusually lively. Several hundred miles of new roads are already contracted for in Colorado, and I have reason to believe that more will follow. In Wyoming a new road is now in process of construction between Fort Steele and Saratoga. It will comprise about sixty-five miles of tracks. The boom in mining industries has had a great deal to do with these building operations, although every line of traffic is heavier than it has been in many years."

"Real estate has not advanced as rapidly as other lines of business," said R. C. Sproul at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Sproul 's a dealer in real estate, and lives in West Chester, a small ESTATE town near Philadelphia. "There is, of course, an improvement

prices," he continued, "but nothing to compare with the tremendous advances in other businesses. My opinion is that the time of the real estate man is at hand, and that he will soon have no reason to complain about the condition of the market. An encouraging feature of the situation is that the advances which have been made recently in the prices of real estate are more noticeable in the country than in the clites. Farms which were worth \$50 an acre two or three years ago are seliging for \$50 an acre two or three years ago are seliging for \$50 an acre now. In the clites there has been no such improvement as yet, and to my mind this shows a healthful condition of affairs. It does not savor of a boom, which is invariably followed by a reaction, but it appears to be a slow, steady, wholesome improvement.

"I think that good times have come to stay, Enormous quantities of money were placed in circumstance." opinion is that the time of the real estate man is

"I think that good times have come to stay, commons quantities of money were placed in circulation during the war, and the building of ships and fortifications will require much more. Every conceivable branch of industry is affected by these expenditures, and the people profit by them. Then, too, we have new and promising fields in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. These countries must be civilized and developed, and the field is ours. Civilization and development cost money; money makes the mare go, and I don't see any reason why we shouldn't all be riding in carriages before long."

Bishop H. W. Warren, of Denver, arrived here on Wednesday on the steamer Majestic, after a seven months' tour of inspec-OBSERVATIONS tion along the west coast of South America in the interests OF BISHOP of the Methodist Episcopal WARREN. Church.

"I visited the extreme southern cities of South America," said the Bishop, in speaking of his "Coming north through Chili I crossed the Andes into Argentine, where I found the institutions of the Church in a flourishing condition, as, indeed, was the case in all the other sections which indeed, was the case in all the other sections which I visited. One who had visited those countries years ago would be surprised at the change. The Church schools are doing well, and although there is still a mingling of Church and State, a more liberal spirit is abroad. If we had a few vissels running to South America, I think there would be a development in that section, both religious and commercial. Most of the lines operating there now are English. While I was in the Argentine Republic I had an interview with the President, who is a cultured gentleman and very liberal in his policy, as a result of our talk, he issued an order releasing Protestant soldiers from the obligation to altend mass. This order I consider the greatest step toward religious liberty that has yet been made in the Argentine Republic."

JUDGE COUNTRYMAN DREW OUT.

ON JANUARY 4 HE DECLINED TO ACT AS ASSISTANT IN THE CANAL CASE.

Albany, July 20 (Special).-Some Democratic newspapers, in commenting upon the reports of Austen G. Fox, Wallace Macfarlane and Benjamin G Shove, concerning their examination of the evi-dence taken by the Canal Commission, declare that Governor Roosevelt "ignored the opinion of ex-Judge Countryman, a competent jurist, that the testimony did warrant criminal prosecution."

As a matter of fact, Judge Countryman may be said to have "ignored" his own report. He was clothed with authority by Governor Black to go into court and seek to convict the canal officers of wrongdoing, but resigned this authority. Proof of this assertion can be found in the following let-ter, which Attorney General Davies made public o-day, a letter addressed jointly to Governor Roosevelt and himself:

Roosevelt and himself:

Albany, January 4, 1899.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor, and the Hon. J. C. Davies, Attorney General.

Gentlemen: I received from Governor Black, under date of the 23d ult., a notification of my designation and employment "as counsel to assist the Attorney General in the prosecution and trial of such criminal actions or proceedings" as may be instituted against the late State Engineer and Surveyor and Superintendent of Fublic Works in consequence of the testimony taken during the last year before the Canal Investigating Commission and the reports of the Commission and special counsel founded thereon.

While I appreciate the compliment implied in this designation. I have reached the conclusion, after due deliberation, that in justice to myself rought not to accept the position, and I, therefore, respectfully decline the proffered employment. Very truly yours.

E. COUNTRYMAN.

It was only after Judge Countryman had declined

It was only after Judge Countryman had declined to go into court against the canal officials that Governor Roosevelt put the task of examining the evidence taken by the Canal Commission into the hands of Messrs. Fox and Macfarlane. Governor Black's letter to Judge Countryman

designating him as counsel, was as follows: Albany, December 23, 1898.

Albany, December 23, 1898.

Hon. Edwin Countryman.

Dear Sir: On the filing of your report as special counsel designated to assist the Attorney General in examining the report and testimony submitted to me by the Canal Investigating Commission, I addressed a communication to the Attorney General on the 30th ult. calling his attention to the fact that your report contained a recommendation that criminal proceedings by indictment be commenced against the the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Superintendent of Public Works. I requested the Attorney General to immediately take charge of such proceedings on behalf of the State and to institute and prosecute to their conclusion such criminal actions or proceedings as may be warranted by such reports and testimony; and he was also required to attend, in person or by one of his deputies, the Supreme Court, and appear before the proper Grand Jury thereof, for the purpose of managing and conducting such criminal actions or proceedings. I also informed the Attorney General that special counsel would be designated to aid him.

I therefore hereby designate and employ you as

him.

I therefore hereby designate and employ you as counsel to assist the Attorney General in the prosecution and trial of such criminal actions or proceedings and to perform such services therein as may be necessary or proper. Very truly yours.

FRANK S. BLACK.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS The North German Lloyd steamship Trave,

which arrived from Bremen yesterday, brought among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. P. De Cordova, G. W. Botsford, Bishop E. A. Oerter, Willis Farrington, F. S. Godfrey, Alfred Lowry, Miss A. W. Corrall, the Rev. W. Strohmeyer, E. B. Wilson and Mrs. J. F. Bass.

WOMEN AID A HOSPITAL

Hempstead, Long Island, July 20.—The trustees of the Nassau Hospital are rejoicing over the liberal gifts received for the hospital. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. P. J. A. Harper gave \$3,000 each.

London, July 20.-Harry Plunket Greene, the well known barytone, and Gwendoline, daughter of Sir C. Hubert H. Parry, director of the Royal College of Music, were married here this morni Hubert Herkemer was the best man. Among the guests were Mary Anderson Navarro and Mme Valérie White, the song composer.